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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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POINTED REMARKS

CALLED FORTH ON A VARIETY OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Helping Earthquake Sufferers Abroad but Neglecting Wage Workers at Home—"Unconstitutional" Always in Favor of Enthroned Powers.

While hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of dollars are being sent abroad to Messina to alleviate the suffering caused by an unavoidable phenomenon of Nature, not a copper is being gathered to prevent the suffering caused by the avoidable cave-ins and other mine disasters that come from the man-made social system which sets up property above life—the life of the wage-slave.

Six thousand Constantinople spies, thrown out of employment by the Turkish revolution, have organized themselves with the other 60,000 spies of the old regime who are now also out of employment. The Spies' headquarters has been set up in Athens and promises to restore the reign of law, order and religion in the Ottoman Empire, now taken by dissensions through the unpatriotic conduct of the young Turks.

"The next step will be outrages against property and life on a large scale," exclaims the London Graphic indignantly after a review of the violent conduct of the Hindus in trying to shake off the yoke of British vassalage and plunder. "Outrages against property and life on a large scale!" Suddenly the organ of the most outrageous outrages of Hindu property and life becomes sanctimonious. The Graphic does not seem to be acquainted with Burke's speech in the impeachment proceedings against Warren Hastings and the whole East India Company.

It is a pity Roosevelt goes out of office next March 4th. The man is a re-incarnation of Charles I., walking into the House of Commons, whip in hand, and browbeating the members. Four more years of Teddy blackguarding Congress, and blackguarded back by Congress, would have done wonders towards whipping the masses into some solid action-producing thinking.

Mr. Justice Daniel Thew Wright has turned his hand to the turning of himself into a martyr. The Justice is engaged in forwarding to himself letters making lurid threats against him for his decision against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. If Justice Wright is not himself the author of the letters which he is giving to the press, perhaps MacFarland and Orchard are the busy ones.

The Taft inauguration plans are reported to contemplate "ceremonies that will surpass all preceding ones." No doubt. And Taft's successor will, eight years hence (if Taftian lasts that long) be inaugurated with ceremonies still more dazzling—and so on until (if the show still lasts) the series of inaugurations will be capped by a procession in which President Heg will ride in a triumphal chariot, with the phallus hanging from the dashboard, and disrobed maidens strewing flowers in his path, as at the entry of Charles V. in Antwerp.

"Unconstitutional!" muttered the Connecticut court—and, like the baseless blathers of a vision, the cloud-capped sconces, the gorgeous sentences, the solemn phrases, the great Corrupt Practices Act itself that dreamers expected was to put an end to election frauds in the State of Connecticut; by starting with Governor-elect Lilley, yea, and all which it inherits, did dissolve. Like an unsubstantial pageant faded, they left not a wrack behind.

"What next?"—well may Uncle Sam, as represented in the cartoon of the Spokane "Spokesman-Review," look aghast. The bath-tub in which he is scrubbing his dirty children—until recently the elite of San Francisco, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis, is full, and the bathroom door flies open, and another dirty urchin is thrust in from Pittsburgh. "Tarnation! What next?" cries the bewildered Uncle Sam. What next? Look at Congress. Well, may Uncle Sam look distractred.

What the much boasted of chivalry of

Kentucky has failed to accomplish, poverty is now in a fair way of doing for the State. It was hitherto found impossible to put an end to the murders, feuds and brawls of the State. Chivalry was deaf to all appeals for redress. The poverty such conduct has steeped the eastern part of the State in, now, finally, got upon its ears. Material interests having asserted themselves, chivalry will henceforth no longer reel, like a drunken man, its head in the clouds.

As a matter of curiosity, it will interest The People readers to know that John H. Wark, S. P. National Committeeman for Iowa—a State in which the S. P. vote of 1904 (14,847) dropped in 1908 to 8,257, a decrease of 6,590—has moved that the S. P. elect from its membership an additional member on the International Bureau, and "request the International Bureau that he be seated in place of the present representative of the Socialist Labor Party."

Will the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent on lawyers to make the Gas Trust disgorge stop the mouth of those who claim that Socialism would be wasteful? Practically four years have been taken up with the Gas Trust litigation. Four years of endeavor that could under civilized conditions have been turned to better use.

The earthquake that steeped the people on both sides of the straits of Messina in dire distress is not limited to that locality. Its devastating power envelope also the hundreds of thousands of the workers in America who were thrown out of work by the capitalist earthquake of the panic of 1907. The Messina disaster now furnishes a pretext to forget all about the nome sufferers. They may now starve, while funds are collected with a great parade of philanthropy to aid our distant fellow men.

Prof. George Soule, of New Orleans, is the latest capitalist professor to define Socialism as "such a reorganization of our present social system as would compel the rich to divide up with the poor." By the which token Prof. Soule beribbonizes himself as a man who advocates the continuance of "our present social system" which compels the poor to divide up with the rich.

Not a bad name for Taft—"the Titan of the golf links"—given him by the Texan Congressman Morris Sheppard. When the Ancient Regime of France was fast going to the dogs it was named "a despotism checked by epigrams."

There is now nothing left to wonder at by those who, these many years, have been wondering at the existence of Turkey. They called Turkey the "Sick Man," and sick Turkey did look, yet never died. What was the secret of the toughness of Turkey's thread of life? Here was a mystery. The mystery is now uncovered. From Berlin comes the information that an understanding exists between the British and the Turkish Government whereby the Sultan, who is recognized by Mohammedans throughout the world as the head of Islam, and yields thereby an immense political influence, will use the influence of the priesthood in India to support British rule; and, in return, the Sultan will receive active British diplomatic support in the Turkish controversies with other European powers. No more mystery.

"It seems as though our judges have gone mad," exclaimed an official of the Boston Central Labor Union in sight of Judge Wright's sentence of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. "Gone mad! Not at all. Growing sensible, class sensible, is the better term. Hitherto the craft unionism of Gompers was a rose, true enough, to capitalism, yet a rose with thorns—the strike and the boycott thorns. The decision is to preserve the rose with all its flavor, yet strip it of its thorns. Not bad economic horticulture."

Miss Ethel Roosevelt, the President's daughter who was "presented to society" on December 28 at a reception in the Blue Room of the White House, "wore an Empire gown of soft white satin with crystal embroidery." Capitalizing only the "Empire gown of soft white satin," the young lady was rebuffed in 200,000 bowls of soup of the quality and containing the quantity that are dealt out in the soup-houses to the out-of-work class that "bullded" the "Empire gown of soft white satin

THE MISSION OF JUDGE WRIGHT

Not indignation, not condemnation, not reproach should be expressed with regard to Judge Wright's action in sentencing Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail for the doing of acts that no law forbade, and that were entered upon the list of crimes only after their commission and by the legislative action of the court itself.

No; not indignation; not condemnation; not reproach—but applause should greet the deed.

Deeds such as Judge Wright's are great historic landmarks. They are

meant to promote reaction: they are, in fact, the powerful stimuli for revolution.

Without the stimulus given by a Louis XIV., the French nation might have stagnated to this day in the swamp of a Mazarin's apathy. The French Revolution, together with the impulse forward that it imparted to all Europe might never have been.

Without a Charles I., who knows how long the British nation might not have plodded along, quiescent in the benumbing toils of feudalism? The English

revolutionary broom might not have been wielded to sweep the worst cobwebs of feudalism aside.

Without a stupid, impudent George III., it is certain that the mammoth bourgeois Republic of America would have arisen!

The mission of Judge Wright's is a valuable one in the scheme of social progress. Such men are goads, without which society, Hamlet-like, would waver aimlessly, and thus allow enterprises of great pith and moment to have their currents turned awry, and lose the rump of action.

THE VOTE—FINAL.

Of the S. L. P. and of the S. P.

With the exception of California, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Nevada (on the S. L. P. column), and of the State of Arkansas (on the S. P. column), the below figures are taken from the official returns furnished to this office by the respective Secretaries of State from the States and Territories.

As to California, Minnesota, New Hampshire and Nevada (on the S. L. P. column) the Party's vote was cast by pasters. The figures were furnished by Party officers, or representatives from those States.

As to Arkansas (on the S. P. column), all attempts made by this office to secure the official returns from its Secretary of State having failed, the figures are reluctantly taken from the World Almanac. Although the tables of the World Almanac are in numerous respects unreliable, the figures it gives for Arkansas tally substantially with those that have appeared in S. P. publications.

S. L. P.	1904	1908
States.	1904	1908
Arizona	82	69
California	206	24
Colorado	335	...
Connecticut	575	608
Illinois	4,698	1,680
Indiana	1,558	643
Kentucky	306	404
Massachusetts	2,350	1,011
Michigan	1,183	1,096
Minnesota	974	107
Missouri	1,674	863
Montana	208	...
Nebraska	2	...
Nevada	3	...
New Hampshire	8	...
New Jersey	2,680	1,196
New York	9,127	3,877
Ohio	2,633	721
Pennsylvania	2,211	1,222
Rhode Island	488	182
Texas	421	176
Virginia	218	25
Washington	1,592	239
Wisconsin	223	314
Total	34,172	14,237

A decrease of 10,935.

S. P.	1904	1908
States.	1904	1908
Alabama	853	1,399
Alaska	1,304	1,912
California	29,535	28,833
Colorado	4,304	5,113
Connecticut	4,543	5,113
Delaware	146	239
Florida	2,337	3,447
Georgia	197	554
Idaho	4,949	6,400
Illinois	60,225	34,711
Indiana	12,013	13,476
Iowa	14,847	7,974
Kansas	15,494	12,496
Kentucky	3,692	4,086
Louisiana	905	2,538
Maine	2,103	1,758
Maryland	2,247	2,323
Massachusetts	13,694	10,778
Michigan	8,941	11,586
Minnesota	11,692	14,471
Mississippi	393	778
Missouri	13,009	15,431
Montana	5,676	5,855
North Carolina	124	...
Nebraska	7,412*	3,524
Nevada	925	2,029
New Hampshire	1,090	1,296
New Jersey	9,587	10,233
New Mexico	36,883	38,451
North Dakota	2,005	2,421
Ohio	36,200	33,785
Oklahoma	4,445	21,770
Oregon	7,169	7,339
Pennsylvania	21,863	33,913
Rhode Island	956	1,363
South Carolina	22	100
South Dakota	3,135	2,846
Tennessee	1,354	1,870
Texas	2,791	2,750
Utah	5,767	4,265
Vermont	568	...
Virginia	218	255
Washington	16,023	14,177
West Virginia	1,572	3,679
Wisconsin	28,220	28,170
Wyoming	1,077	1,715
Total	408,204	422,950

An increase of 14,746.

PRESTON'S PARDON DENIED.

State Board of Nevada Refuses to Free Wrongfully Imprisoned Union Picket.

Carson, Nev., January 9.—The State Board of Pardons has denied the application of M. R. Preston and Joseph Smith, two men wrongfully convicted of the murder of John Silva, a restaurant keeper of Goldfield, Nevada, on March 10, 1907.

Preston was convicted of "murder" and sentenced to twenty-five years in the State penitentiary. Smith was guilty of violating the Anti-Trust Law, convicted of manslaughter and sen-

They show that the S. L. P. has the right message, and it needs but to fall upon the right ground to take root. It also shows that we are the party, present and future. But we must get our message to the workers, and to do that, we must circulate the party press and literature along with, sending out speakers R. W. S.

BRITISH LABORITES.

Will Discuss Matters of Political Policy

London, Jan. 9.—About the most important conference in the history of the British Labor Party up to date will be the forthcoming Portsmouth conclave. Upon its outcome will depend to a great extent the future career of the independent labor organization.

If the so-called socialist element secures control of the conference and seeks to commit the delegates to the even looser socialist resolutions such as Ramsay MacDonald announces he will propose, the effect cannot fail to be to widen the breach between the Laborites and the Liberals, and maybe to split the trades unionists in such a way as to necessitate a reconstruction of the Labor party.

One of the leading topics to be considered as the basis of action is the course to be pursued if the House of Lords confirms the decision of the Court of Appeals forbidding a trade union to contribute to the payment of members of Parliament.

Another in the report drawn up at the request of the Labor party by Arthur Henderson, its chairman, and George Barnes, newly appointed chief of its organizing department, as to the position of the German workman and the method adopted in Germany in dealing with unemployment.

Laborites are now committed to putting forward candidates in all constituencies where there is a fighting chance and all is not well there.

Gillhaus spoke here three times and made splendid speeches on each occasion. At his first meeting he covered his subject thoroughly and no questions were put to him when he was through. At his second meeting an S. P. man put a question just to be funny. The drabbing he got from the speaker made him sore clean through. I was in the rear of the hall attending to literature as this "funny" questioner walked out. He showed that the fun was all taken out of him.

By this time the Socialist party men were beginning to find out that they hadn't quite "buried" us, and they came to the third meeting of Gillhaus only to have their knuckles rapped again. At the close of this meeting they tried to put Gillhaus "in a hole" in this manner. A young fellow walked up to Gillhaus smiling and asked him to sign a paper to prevent the extradition of a Russian who was held prisoner in New York. The other S. P. men gathered around, also with broad grins on their faces.

Gillhaus asked to see the petition. It was handed to him and the smiles on the S. P. faces expanded. Then Gillhaus, after looking over the paper, quietly told the crowd, "You fellows are three months behind the times. You had better get a move on or those papers will be worthless." Their smiles at once changed to chagrin; they were stung again.

SUNDAY CARS

The Business Classes of London, Can., Greatly Exercised for the Welfare of the Workingmen.

London, Ont., January 4.—The Sunday street car question is a subject of considerable discussion here just at present, and it is about as amusing as *Puck*, *Judge*, or any of these comic papers to read the reasons advanced by one side why we should have Sunday cars, and by the other side why we should not. And if it wasn't a shame it would be a joke for its becoming a "workingman's" question. The workingman is the central figure and members of the capitalist class are fighting each other to do him justice!!!

The Lord's Day Alliance says that the workingman requires a day of rest, which no doubt he does, and therefore no Sunday cars, because he would turn the day of rest into a day of pleasure, and then he would be tired through the week and not be so productive to his boss. This the organization doesn't want.

But here comes an argument that "sweeps the Socialist off his feet." Now he is at last squelched. The argument is, "Vote for Sunday cars because it makes the poor men equal with the rich. He will be equal to the man who has his own carriage and coachman or automobile."

It would seem that those business men advancing this argument are fighting the workingman's cause with a vengeance, but let all the workingmen in this city ask for just one cent per hour more and where will all these friends be?

Then there is the moral side to it. If we have Sunday cars the workingman will go to the park and places of amusement, and the Sabbath will be desecrated and vice, immorality, will let's draw the curtain. "No! No! Not so," shout the opposition. "Only start the cars and let the public frequent the park you speak of and immorality will be stamped out under the public's gaze; the public is the curse for this. Hoorah for our side."

At one of the churches here the minister was about to say something very radical, so after prefacing his remarks with the statement that he was not an Anarchist or Socialist who believed in dividing society into classes and setting class against class which he was utterly opposed to, he said that a letter appeared in one of the city papers written by a street car employee in favor of Sunday cars. He knew for a fact that ninety-five per cent of these men were against Sunday cars. Why were there no letters from any of them? Because their jobs depended on their silence. These large corporations cared nothing for the working class. He had been talking to a railroad engineer and this intelligent man said that the last thing these large corporations thought about was their men.

At the end of the service he was at the door shaking hands with the people as they went out. One who was present tried to avoid the handshake, after his remarks on Socialism, we the preachers reached forward with a "How-do-you-do. Ah, do you attend this church, er-ah-what might your name be?" The stranger replied, "My name is Bryce. I don't attend this church, and I don't agree with your misrepresentation of Socialism."

"Eh-ah-ah"; then turning to some one else. "Oh, how-do-you-do?" and his dissimulation went on.

P. C.

The Differences BETWEEN THE Socialist Party AND THE

Socialist Labor Party ALSO BETWEEN Socialism, Anarchism AND Anti-Political Industrialism BY

A. ROSENTHAL
Price : : : : 10 Cents
By Mail, 12 Cents

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
11 City Hall Place, New York

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTS.

Socialist Labor Federation in Convention in Boston—Secretary Reports Increase in Membership.

Boston, Jan. 7.—The national convention of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation convened January 1 in Ideal Hall, 566 Tremont street, this city. Swangren, of Boston, was elected temporary secretary.

Permanent organization was effected with delegates from the following cities:—Boston, Cambridge, Brooklyn, New York City, Lynn, Worcester, Quincy, Springfield, Mass., New Haven, Brockton, Chicago, Providence, New Britain.

N. Malmberg, representing the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P., and F. Houtenbrink representing the Massachusetts S. E. C., S. L. P., were seated as fraternal delegates.

The National Secretary of the Federation, J. Rudquist, read his report which showed that the branches had increased in number from fourteen to twenty-four during the last two years, and the membership had increased from 300 to 700. As to the official organ, *The Arbatern*, the secretary reported that it had a hard struggle during the panic, being compelled to reduce the size of the paper from twelve to eight pages.

The following preamble which aims at clarifying the purpose of the Federation was adopted:

We Socialists know of only two nations, the Capitalist Class and the Proletariat. Between these two an inevitable and continuous war exists.

As in warfare every part of a country's army has to arrange its movements and tactics according to the territorial conditions of the place where they operate, and according to the position of the enemy, so must also every country's proletariat in the war against the capitalist class form its movements and tactics according to existing economical conditions and the country's political constitution, and to the position a country's capitalist class in general possesses.

We immigrants belong the moment we put our foot on American ground to the American division of the International Proletariat, and it is our duty to take active part in the existing war against the for that here immediately confronts us, that is, against the American division of the International Capitalist Class.

This war can be carried on only by the country's economic and political labor organizations; that is, Socialist organizations.

Our Federation is not suited to carry on such a war, it being neither an economic nor a political organization as that term generally understood. Our Federation is solely an organization for agitational purposes. As such it has a problem to fulfil for the Socialist movement in this country as long as Scandinavian workingmen in large numbers continue to come here.

We intend to explain to them through our native language the existing conditions in this country. And through our Federation we further intend to give to those comrades who come here from the Old World, having Socialist sentiments and enthusiasm for our cause, a chance to be at once active in the Socialist agitation here.

In the execution of this, our problem, we intend to do all in our power to spread among our comrades information regarding their situation as wage slaves, and to loyalty support the political and economic organizations in this country based on the principles of International Socialism which are appropriate to the conditions of this country.

A change was made in paragraph I. of the Federation's constitution. The paragraph now reads as follows:

The object of the Federation is to unite all political clubs in which any of the Scandinavian languages are spoken, and which acknowledge the Socialist Labor Party as the only political party of the working class, and hold that the working class must organize itself along industrial lines on the basis of the class struggle to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The seat of the National Executive Committee of the Federation will be at New York beginning April 1.

Steps were taken to raise a \$2,000 fund so as to again enlarge the size of "Arbatern," the official journal to twelve pages.

The convention adjourned its work on January 1.

TEN CENT BOOKS.

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Engels, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingmen's Programme.

New York Labor News Company
11 City Hall Place, New York

S. P. MAN CRITICIZES HIS PARTY

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., MEMBER POINTS OUT FATAL WEAKNESS OF HIS ORGANIZATION.

[From Article in "Wage Slave," S. P. Jan. 1, 1903.]

I have just read the articles in current issue of the *Wage Slave* in answer to the query "Would They Submit?" written by the comrades from Detroit and Florida, and this, too, with no small degree of interest.

I must confess that comrade Richardson's remarks seem to me a little on the pessimistic order, though, in spots, offering food for reflection.

For instance, he says "The A. F. of L. is impotent; the I. W. W. a failure, the S. L. P. is in the last stages of consumption and the S. P. is nothing but a big bag of wind."

Is the I. W. W. a failure? Why? Since when? Can such a statement be made truthfully?

With the last statement referring to the Socialist Party I am almost inclined to coincide. Before election it was "a million votes" or "we had over 400,000 in 1904." Now those votes in 1904 weren't Socialist votes at all! Just plain Democrat votes, that's all. What a difference just a few hours make?

After bawling the movement in Massachusetts (no doubt with some reason) and what the employers are going to do with the ringleaders in other localities when we get to the "obnoxious" point, he seems to take the air line route for a solution to these problems by saying "the solution is not in destroying our present organization, but adding to it new features."

Comrades, take a fool's advice.

If you want an organization, a real, live, moving organization on the political field; if you want to see the co-operative commonwealth "in our day" or if you want to see something in the shape of "a bag of wind," "a failure," or if you are particularly anxious to make what we now have—a wise-washie-reform and conservative "well-pay-for-them" organization, or if we all want a pedro party club or a "ladies aid society" then let's tack on a "\$100 death benefit" to our party organization. Why?

They'll have every kind of a "sympathizer" with an "incentive" to come into it and stay in. Is this what we want? We've got muddle-heads enough now dictating our policy in the organization without giving any of those on the outside any "incentive" to come in. Let's take what we've got and never mind breaking our necks getting in the stragglers. Take those we have, educate them (the writer needs considerable to know who we are, who "thine fellow Marx" is, etc.)

I do not wish to be understood as condemning working-class fraternity. I am a firm believer in the worker being his own protector against capitalism. But—keep the organization separate. If fraternity it must be—we couldn't do better than join such a fraternal organization as the Modern Sons of Marx, which I understand prepares its members for the oncoming revolution through very instructive and educational tactics, and I should be surprised if some of its members don't come to the front with the question, now that the matter is up for discussion.

But, however, this is hardly to the question. The question, as I see it, is "will the capitalist class submit on a Socialist political victory?" If the party "keeps in the middle of the road" and demands the surrender of the capitalist class through political channels only, they will find themselves face to face with a problem beyond their scope.

We intend to explain to them through our native language the existing conditions in this country. And through our Federation we further intend to give to those comrades who come here from the Old World, having Socialist sentiments and enthusiasm for our cause, a chance to be at once active in the Socialist agitation here.

In the execution of this, our problem, we intend to do all in our power to spread among our comrades information regarding their situation as wage slaves, and to loyalty support the political and economic organizations in this country based on the principles of International Socialism which are appropriate to the conditions of this country.

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Each plant reveals its life to him,
Each turn enchantment gives—
A creature stamped with God's own
mark,
Freedom is his! He lives!

Now comes the workingman—
Nay! Nay! A factory "hand,"
With toil-bent back and calloused palms,
Bereft of home and land,

THE OUT OF WORK

Picked Up By Cold Wave and Hurled on Bread Lines.

be to "demand" it, and that don't hurt.

The question of using at that time the forces at hand to compel them legally to submit, such as the army, navy and the judiciary, are merely conjectural. There is no certainty about either. We will have to back up our demand with something stronger than these.

We, the working class, must organize industrially and by so doing we form the structure of the new society within the shell of the old, notwithstanding comrade Richardson's remarks to the contrary that it is a failure. We may yet wake up some day and look into this question deeply and with consideration. When? When we cease to be idol worshippers, utopians and bandwagon-hangers-on, and do our own thinking, instead of letting our "eminently respectable" leaders do it for us.

The only reason this question is not more discussed than it is in our party press and party circles is because our preachers, lawyers, doctors, editors, politicians and presidents of gold mining companies don't consider it "policy."

We might offend that magnificent body of voters the A. F. of L. and scare them most awfully, so we couldn't ever get them to notice us again. And besides they can feel the wrongs inflicted on the working class by this system as the workers themselves only can. When these leaders are forced to admit the superiority of industrial organization of the working class over the trade union form, as a good many do and still adhere to the old worn out, tattered and torn, threadbare aggregation, supporting it morally, financially and in every other way possible and still remaining in the harness of supposedly revolutionary activity, the Socialist Party, and the reins well in hand, it speaks for itself that we are hypnotized.

No; this won't bother the capitalist class much, at our present rate.

Organize according to industries. From the bottom of each to the top, into solid, impregnable, revolutionary organizations of production. Organizations for the production of the needs of life. Organizations that recognize the value of concentration of effort to carry on life's labors affectively and with a minimum of human effort.

Organizations that don't follow political will-o'-the-wisps' whose object is to retard progress and send us back to the primitive days of production.

Organizations that are built on the solid rock of cold facts as well as the class struggle, with the motto "Abolition of the Wage System" instead of "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work" and "Reward your friends—punish your enemies."

Organization of the kind the very thought of which makes the capitalist class stop long enough to try and kill (with the aid of not a few so-called Socialists) in its infancy, because its a real menace to the acquisition of dividends. This alone is suggestive enough of what they will do on the eve of a Socialist political victory at the polls.

In conclusion I would say "Yes, they will submit" when we come out of the spasm or trance we have been lulled into, and demonstrate that we are the people and must not only be respected but heeded.

But as long as we keep busy chasing pretty butterflies, and don't bother them they will be content to let us slumber on.

E. W. Grobel.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

RETROSPECTION.

By O. Alanson Dodge, San Jose, Cal.
So far the race has come!

Ten thousand years have gone,
And still midst groans and bitter tears,
The Juggernaut rolls on.

The cave man issues forth—
His hut is Freedom's home,
No landlord there may seek his spoil,

And still amidst groans and bitter tears,
The Juggernaut rolls on.

Not an alarm clock, but the lark
Beeps the break of day,
No whistle blows for him to toil,

No time clerk decks his pay;

The woods and lakes supply his food,
The wolf skin makes his bed
By mother nature he is clothed
And housed and warmed and fed;

Each plant reveals its life to him,
Each turn enchantment gives—
A creature stamped with God's own
mark,

Freedom is his! He lives!

Employed till one who works for less
Displace him to do more:

A human merchandise, a pawn,
A bee to honey store,

A slave to pile a pyramid
Of good things for his lord,
And vegetate in poverty

Himself, in hovel ward.

The kin-beasts of his wretchedness
His festering hell who share,
(A family! Hyocrysis!

Good turned to curse is there!)

The sons degraded, stunted, thin,
By ignorance depraved;

The mother time-worn, haggard, wan,
By poverty enslaved:

The daughter of his love, for bread,
A child of the abyss:

Great God! And have the ages past
Been spent; and but for this?

\$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.

Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.

Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

THE OUT OF WORK

Picked Up By Cold Wave and Hurled on Bread Lines.

they're cool. Then you split the kindling wood for next day and carry coal up from the cellar. You earn your dollar, don't you forget it?

But even dishwashing is not to be had for the asking. One man told of applying for a job at 4 o'clock in the morning and finding that there a dozen others ahead of him. A painter saw an advertisement for a man to paint ironwork, and fifty craft union members were gathered on the sidewalk when he reached the address.

"Why," he said, "on the Mackwell's Island Bridge on city work which should pay the full union rate of \$3.50 a day there are men with their cards in their pockets taking \$2 and glad to get it. You'll get any number of union members now for \$1.50."

Then arose another speaker, grizzled about the temples. He told of his adventures in pursuit of a job.

"I went over to Brooklyn," he said, "where I heard a man wanted some one to look after his horse. You're too old he told me."

Supt. Hallimond raised the question of the State Labor Bureau. Most of the men said they had never heard of it. Those who had declared that it demanded references and threatened arrest if they were not forthcoming.

Skilled mechanics stand waiting for hours in the cold for a cup coffee and hunk of bread, besides educated men

SLAVES TO "SOCIETY"

THE CAPITALIST CLASS CONSTITUTE SOCIETY TO-DAY AND DRIVE OTHERS BEFORE THEM.

[Suggested by reading Mrs. Gilman's "Have You Paid Your Board?"]

By Mrs. O. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.

In these days of a complicated industrial system there is a question which we workingmen and women should ask of the great financiers and the idle men and women parasites of society, a question of far more importance to us than if they had paid their "board bill" to society. That question is: Have they paid us our board, or, in other words, the value of our labor, and if not, why are concerned.

The capitalist alone deals with his workmen. He pays them collectively so much in wages. Collectively they produce so much wealth. Whatever wealth they produce is HIS. He is the lord; he is society as far as the workingmen are concerned.

Then take the fine lady. As far as production is concerned she is counted entirely out, of course. She lives in idleness and debauchery. But idleness and debauchery do not give her that with which to furnish her board bill. She is the owner of industrial plants, directly or indirectly, and in being such she is a "society" to those dependent upon her. Presidents, kings and popes bow to her; priests and cardinals bless her; flunkies wait upon her, and tradespeople grovel before her in the dust. Capitalist society is well paid by her. She produces "economic goods" by proxy through thousands of workmen—managers, superintendents, clerks and "men" laborers. Collectively they work for her; collectively they are paid—by her managers;—collectively they produce, over and above their collective wages, that which she squanders. "Society" admires her and considers that she has more than settled her bill. She is even considered a benefactress because she is a liberal squanderer.

Since the days of primitive society, however, the wants and desires of humanity have become complicated and are not always confined to the necessities of life.

Values may be necessities of life, of health, of pleasure, of art, of education. They may even be luxuries, so that they fulfill an actual human want. The point of importance is that nothing from the smallest to the largest can be withdrawn from society unless an equivalent in human labor has first been rendered. Then, indeed, will man pay his board bill or starve, and pay for his pleasure and luxury or go without them.

But in the present capitalist regime, or in all class society for that matter, it is nonsensical to talk about our "board bills" to society. Talk to a capitalist about his first duties to society and he will tell you: "Society be damned!" His duties to himself and his corporations are first principles with him. And singing sentimentalism aside, he is right.

True duties as well as true rights are reciprocal, and upon the question of board, at least, modern society owes no debt to the individual. The most indolently inclined individual is complacently allowed to starve to death in the midst of plenty. Society has no time to spend on such matters. Between it and its individual members stands the class that owns the land and the means of production.

My lady may write a story for a magazine and be well paid for it. She may consider her duty to society fulfilled and society lets it go at that. But how about my lady's gardener? She pays him \$15 per, not to serve society but to serve herself. He produces vegetables and fruit for my lady's table, and flowers to decorate her room. He keeps the house like a carpet and attends to the trees so that they throw proper shadows. He attends entirely to her necessities and pleasure. Whether or not he receives a proper value to his mistress is no business of society. It is my lady's own lack of taste. If he does not, she soon is cheated. If my lady does not then she "worth his hire" or can find no gardener to give greater satisfaction for the same money, or the same satisfaction for less money, she is at perfect liberty to discharge her first employee. Society takes that transaction very easily. He may starve to death for want of a job and society does not institute any lengthy "investigation."

The next society will do for him is run him in for vagrancy to keep him from annoying my lady's servants at the back door for a "hand-out" or from breaking in to her silver chest at night.

Take the big financier. He is "wrecking railroads." But wrecking railroads is a non-productive business. He must do something else for his "board," or rather hire some one else to do it for him. We find that wrecking railroads is only incidental to his real business. He is building railroads, too, i. e., he hires others to build them for him. He is running railroads, too; i. e., he hires them to run them for him. That is the manner in which his values are produced, but society has nothing to do with that. He enjoys "liberty of action." He may indeed call upon society. If we may use that term for the government) to help

THOUGHTS AND THINGS

By H. S. K.

Oh! ye soap-suds blowers,
Pause and look around!

—Mackay.

him in the wrecking process with special legislation and court decisions. He may use the government to break a strike if his workmen become rebellious. The capitalist and his kind are the "pillars of society" and insist on proclaiming themselves such.

The capitalist alone deals with his workmen. He pays them collectively so much in wages. Collectively they produce so much wealth. Whatever wealth they produce is HIS. He is the lord; he is society as far as the workingmen are concerned.

No individual to-day deals directly with society. His duty to it cannot be measured in pounds. By society to-day we must understand the society of a class. Dealing in board bills with society presupposes a primitive status of communism, or in a larger and broader sense, a Socialist Republic. In primitive times the society or the community was a tangible thing. The house, goods and chattels were held in common. Each one owed it to the community to bring his share to the common store and the share was easily estimated in kind. The wants were simple, and the material to satisfy them was at hand. The lazy one was not long tolerated. He was given a chance to apply his vigor or get out of the community. In a future Socialist Republic, where the means of production will be held in common, he only that produces values for society will be entitled to receive from it the voucher that entitles him in turn to consume values.

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THE "FREE PRESS"

Editors Themselves Confess It Is a Creature of Capital, and Must Say What Capital Orders It to.

William Marion Reedy, the editor of the St. Louis "Mirror," in an address delivered before the Missouri Press Association and printed in pamphlet form, declares flatly that there is no such thing as a "free press" in America:

"The prizes of journalism are not for those who can think soundly or write well. The man who writes has no chance to reach the real topmost power in journalism. He can only become an employee of some rich concern, writing not what he believes, but what his employers order him to think. What editor to-day controls his paper? I can think of but one—dear old Henry Watterson, a relic from the golden age. Where is there an editor to-day like Dana, Greeley, Hallstead, McCullagh, Hyde, Joseph Medill, Raymond—a man who makes his paper's policy the expression of himself alone?"

The owners of newspapers are business men. They want dividends. They want the business the commercial ideal, upheld, at all hazards. They must get the money from the men who have it, they must cater to please the men who run the community, and such men are out for their own pockets first, last and all the time. All the rest is "leather and prunella." The great intellectual personality no longer dominates the great paper. The supreme headship of a great newspaper is not the man who may be turned out in a school of journalism, but a money maker. The journalist proper can never be more than a hired man on a great paper. So a school of journalism does not promise the sort of success that means the exercise of the real power of journalism.

"Everything in this country has been regulated, more or less, except the daily press. The daily press has participated, more or less, in the regulation, but there are reasons for believing that one of the greatest evils in the United States is this same daily press itself."

In support of this contention, Reedy cites the cases of the New York Sun and Evening Post:

"The two best written papers in the United States, in the opinion of journalists generally, are in the city of New York, and both of them are hopelessly committed to plutocracy. I refer to the Sun and to the Evening Post. Of these papers it was once said by a wit, that 'the citizens of New York, finding vice so attractive in the Sun in the morning, and virtue made so repellent in the Evening Post in the evening, there was nothing to do but to take to one of Beadle's dime novels.' Unfortunately, the literary merit of both papers is such that they are in demand in the editorial sanctuums of every other daily paper in the country, and there is very little written in comment upon any serious, vital general topic, for any of the great dailies outside of New York, that is not based upon the opinion of one or the other of these New York dailies or that subject. The papers in 'the provinces' may occasionally traverse the opinion expressed in the Sun or the Evening Post, but always the influence of the underlying thought in the editorial betrayed the color of its origin in one or other of the two papers I have mentioned. Each of them is an organ of special interests, with some academic exceptions. Their inspiration is found in Wall Street, and their attitude is always one of antagonism to any of the proposals for changes in the social or economic system of the country, that emanate from any quarter not approved either in the office of Mr. Morgan or Mr. Rockefeller. Once in a while they make some concessions to the cry of reform when some particularly glaring case of plutocratic or corporation crime is brought to notice, but in the main they stand for the situation as it is, and for the perpetuation in power of the franchise corporations that make up the great aggregation of wealth that dominates the cities and States, and eventually the whole country."

On the cars was a he-looking female, with a green cotton umbrella in one hand and a handful of Reform tracts in the other. She sed every woman should have a Spear. Them as didn't demand their Spears, didn't know what was good for them. "What is my Spear?" she axed, addressin the people in the cars. "Is it to stay at home and darn stockings and be the ser-lave of a domineerin man? Or is it my Spear to vote & speak & show myself the skul of man? Is there a sister in these keers that has her proper Spear?" Sayin which the eccentric female whirled her umbrella round several times, and finally jabbed me in the weskit with it—Artemus Ward.

Wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity.—Bacon.

Love with men's what woman choose to make him, Seraph strong to soar, or fawn-eyed elf.—Lowell.

MARX on MALLOCK
or
Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

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N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

of the community, controlling and owning carriers, newsboys and newsdealers absolutely. Of course, when a new paper so backed succeeds in establishing itself, it is not to be expected that the paper will take up the cause of the people against the interest of the men of great wealth, who have put their money into the new journalistic enterprise. The newspapers of any city will always be found a unit when there comes up any matter in which the public service interests of the advertisers are a unit."

An anonymous "New York Editor," who writes in the Atlantic Monthly, takes much the same position. He says:

"A newspaper is a business enterprise. In view of the cost of paper and the size of each issue, tending to grow larger, every copy is printed at a loss." A one-cent newspaper costs six mills for paper alone. In other words, the newspaper cannot live without its advertisers.

"If a newspaper has such a circulation that complete publicity can be secured only by advertising in its columns, whatever its editorial policy may be, the question is solved. Nevertheless, within the past three years the department stores have combined to modify the policy of at least three New York daily newspapers. One of the most extreme and professedly independent of these newspapers, always taking the noisiest and most popular line, with the utmost expressed deference to labor unions withdrew its attack upon the traction companies during the time of the Subway strike, on the threatened loss of its department store advertising. It has never dared to criticize such a store for dismissing employees who attempted to form a union. In other words, this paper is not independent, and in the last analysis is governed by its advertisers."

WOMEN—AS OTHERS SEE THEM.

"When you're scrappin' along on eighteen per' and the girl next to you in the dresin' room comes down to the show every night in a benzine buggy, all done up in ermine fur and wearin' diamonds as big as oysters, gee! it ain't religion so much as a firm grip on home and mother that keeps you handin' out the icy mit to the man behind the bank roll."—From "The Chorus Lady."

When descent was changed from the female to the male, it operated injuriously upon the position and rights of the wife and mother. Her children were transferred from her own gens to that of her husband, and she forfeited her agnatic right by her marriage, without obtaining an equivalent. Before the change, the members of her own gens, in all probability, predominated in the household, which gave full force to the maternal bond and made the woman rather than the man the centre of the family. After the change she stood alone in the household of her husband, isolated from her gentle kindred. It must have weakened the influences of the maternal bond and have operated powerfully to lower her position and arrest her progress in the social scale.—Lewis H. Morgan.

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous-class-conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trades or labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large by signing an application card, subscribing thereto to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned. Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Constitutions, a booklet with coated linen cover, containing also dues card, with spaces for dues stamps, a record of transfers, and the Party platform, per 100 \$3.00

Application cards, with exposition of Party principles, same to be retained by the candidate; having also detachable application form, per 100 40

Transfer cards, for use between Sections, and, on reverse side, for use between sub-divisions of a Section, per 100 3

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

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In 1888 2,068
In 1892 21,157
In 1896 36,000
In 1900 4,191
In 1904 34,172

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1909.

There is no harder lot in all human
life than when the powerful of the
earth are not at the same time the first
men. Then everything becomes false,
and warped, and monstrous.

—NIETZSCHE.

A WORD FOR ROOSEVELT.
Congress, like the ass in the fable,
is kicking the dead—or dying lion.
That, in short, is the spectacle pre-
sented by the present attitude of
the Capitol towards the White House.

That every charge that is being pre-
ferred against Theodore Roosevelt in
Congress is true, none will deny. That
Roosevelt is a lawless personality, the
very breath of whose nostrils has been
an infection to the land is true. That the
man has no regard for the difference
between truth and falsehood none can
gainsay. That, as was said yesterday
of him, he does not labor "under the
honorables disabilities of a gentleman"
is a masterpiece of pen-photography.
For all this, it does not lie with Con-
gress to throw either the first, or the
last stone.

Roosevelt's latest doings that have
aroused the righteous indignation of
Congress are as nothing to those in the
past.

As a Police Commissioner in this city
Roosevelt proposed a spiked police-
club, and he had to be mandamused
to place the "Ship Democracy" in the
column to which it was entitled by
law. High-handed Roosevelt had or-
dered that ticket elsewhere. His con-
duct in the Cuban war was a piece of
craven rowdyism, well characterized by
Col. Baron. Then followed his career
as Governor, one of his acts being the
signing of the law, needed by Harr-
iman, to place railroad bonds on the list
of savings bank securities. Despite
the traits of character denoted by such
acts, Roosevelt was nominated to the
Vice-Presidency, and subsequently to the
Presidency itself. During his virtu-
ally seven years' term misdeeds fol-
lowed misdeeds. The Spooner law was
deliberately violated by the Executive.
As a consequence came the ignominious
act of dismembering Colombia under
the guise of protecting her terri-
tory. The Panama Canal scandal fol-
lowed. Appointments were made dur-
ing an "infinitesimal recess." Citizens
of the land, about to stand trial for
their lives, were called "undesirable."
In the vestibule of the White House,
women were brutally handled by his
Janissaries, who took their cue from
their master. His pets, like Bishop,
were illegally placed in lucrative berths.
A murderer and ex-Rough Rider was
appointed to a Federal office in the
West—and so forth and so on, and all
the while the press beamed Teddy's
unhallowed swagger as "scintillations
of genius" and Congress looked on and
listened admiringly.

Why this sudden change?

Us seems Congress protests its honor
too much just now.

Why so?

The body, that, by its silence con-
doned the long sequence of illegalities
and affronts done to the country, the
body that never brought up impeach-
ment proceedings against the Disgrace
in the White House, and from whose
ranks more than one man is now doing
patriotic service—surely that body should
be the last now to raise its voice.

Why, then, is Congress suddenly so
affect to the "country's honor?" Simply
because the Brute in the White House
is about to die. His term will expire
within two months. There are no more
raids to come from that quarter.

Roosevelt needs no condemnation. He
stands condemned at the bar of the
Nation's conscience. The attempted
condemnation by Congress only con-
vinces Congress itself—as the ass that
would play Sir Valor.

The People is a good broom to brush
the cobwebs from the minds of the
workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE SUEZ CANAL JUNKET.

Who was it "paid" the \$130,000 that
it cost to toll our homing squadron
through the Suez Canal?

It hardly could have been "paid" by
the proletariat; they did not have the
sum in their pockets. It surely was
not paid by the capitalist class out of
their own product; they produce nothing.

Who, then, paid it? Where did it
come from? What does it all mean?

Where did the \$130,000 come from?
—It came out of the hide of the work-
ing-class. It is the money equivalent
of the marrow and bone of the wage
slave class of the land, crystallized
in the goods that the amount will
fetch.

Who paid the \$130,000?—The amount
was paid by the capitalist class. It
was paid by their political mace-bear-
ers out of that portion of the wealth,
which, though produced by Labor, and
Labor only, never entered the pockets
of Labor. It was paid out of that
portion of Labor's product that is
plundered from Labor in the shop itself
by the logo-economic contrivance
known as "wage slavery."

What does it all mean?—It does look
odd, at first blush, that a capitalist
class which periodically yells against
taxes, and demands their reduction,
should indulge in such excesses as in-
volve a \$130,000 expenditure that must
be taxed out of their plunder. Odd as
the sight may seem, the oddness is in
seeing only.

Taxes are but a manifestation of
capitalist debauchery. Plunderers are
both misers and squanderers. The
same Bradley-Martin, who will cheese-
pare in one direction, will lavishly
spend in a luxurious ball. The identi-
cal Seeley, who will cut into the
quick to save one day, will squander
thousands in a supper of debauchery.
Ditto, ditto, in the instance of the
globe-circumnavigating junket of "our"
navy, which has reached the Suez
Canal stage, and been there made to
pay through the nose.

Seeley suppers, Bradley-Martin balls,
Wanamakers' Party dinners, etc., etc.,
these are all birds of a feather with
Suez Canal prodigalities.

Labor "pays the piper"—in the sense
that it all comes out of Labor's hide—
and there's supposed to be more com-
ing for ever and for aye.

THE GAS DECISION.

Accepting the not unlikely theory that
the Consolidated Gas Company will "bow"
to the decision of the Supreme Court,
and return to the consumers the
\$9,443,350 that it has overcharged them
since June, 1906, the conclusion is justi-
fied that the Gas Trust has "a kick com-
ing" and that it justly feels it has been
made a scapegoat for the other Trusts
to cut their capsers with increased se-
curity.

The decision of the Supreme Court es-
tablishes two principles, both of which
will receive the long, loud and prolong
applause of Truthhood—

The first principle is that 6 per cent.
profit on "its capitalization" is a "reason-
able return" for a corporation;

The second principle is that the rate
proposed must be with reference to the
value of the property at the time when
the rate takes effect.

In other words—a decision, supposed to
hit Monopoly between the eyes, actually
furthers it with legality.

When capitalists talk of "value" they
mean "price." To them price is value.
Now, then, price may soar up regardless
of value. One of the ways to accomplish
the trick is through monopoly. Monopoly
can reduce supply. A reduced supply,
in the face of an unchanged demand, sends
prices up, and send them up still higher
if the demand increases. Whether in the
matter of land, or actual capitalist op-
portunities, a capital of \$1,000,000 and
entitled, according to the Court, to 6 per
cent. entitled, therefore, to a profit of
\$60,000, may, by virtue of the identical
decision, be entitled to \$60,000 profit.

The trick is simple. Monopoly accom-
plishes it. The monopoly of land may
raise the price of the land, on which the
plant is located, from \$10,000 to
\$100,000; the monopoly of a franchise
may raise the other "implements of
production" even higher. An actual,
original investment, accordingly, of
\$1,000,000, may, through monopolistic
maneuvers, be raised to the price of
\$60,000,000, and then be legally entitled
to \$60,000 profits—entitled thereby to the
succor of the cavalry, the artillery and
the infantry of the land in the protection
of its "lawful rights."

What Trust can find fault with this?
Not even the Gas Trust. Even the Gas
Trust may henceforth profit upon its
robber baron career with increased swing.
The moment that, not actual investments
but prices become the lawful basis
from which to compute a "reasonable
return," the robber barons' old or-
flame, "We charge all that the trade
will bear," acquires actual sanctity—
the sanctity of "law."

The kick that the Gas Trust has com-
ing is that it, and no other Trust, was

chosen to sugarcoat the pill for the
people's throat by disgorging a round
\$2,000,000 of loot.

MANUFACTURING PROSPERITY IN
KANSAS.

If Kansas lay in New Zealand, the
conclusion would be justified that the
State Bank Commissioner's report,
showing "\$145 on deposit in Kansas
banks for every individual," was a sort
of boom to attract immigration. As
Kansas happens to be located in the
United States, the conclusion is that
the State Bank Commissioner is a sort
of "pull-in" for the realm of Capitalism.

The total deposits reported by the
State Bank Commissioner are \$160,
000,000. This amount the Commissioner
divides by the number of the inhabi-
tants of the State, and, presto, he
makes out each the happy holder of
\$145.

The Kansas Commissioner's theory
has often been exposed in these col-
umns with figures that will bear re-
peating:

Dewey, as a Director of the New
York Central, receives \$50,000 a year
as his "wages," as he insists upon
calling his swag. A laborer along the
Central road receives \$1.25 a day, or
\$7.50 a week or \$225.00 a year. Ac-
cording to the Kansas Commissioner's
system of ascertaining the average, or
per capita earning on the New York
Central he would argue that, seeing
that \$50,225 is the total earnings of
wage earner Dewey and wage earner
Giuseppe Barbato, each of them earns
\$25,112.50 a year!

If in a room, where there are 100
men, one of them has in his pockets
\$198.51, and the other 99 men have a
cent each in their pockets, the Kansas
Commissioner would argue that, seeing
that \$200 is the total amount of
cash in that room, therefore there are
\$2 in that room for every man.

The dodge is stale; it is a three card
monte game that has lost its conjuring
powers. The overwhelming num-
ber of persons in Kansas who have not
their per capita, are not reimbursed
by the dodge. It is moreover a dan-
gerous dodge. It betrays the minimum
that each person is entitled to, and it
allows vistas of the much larger per
capita that would be enjoyed were
Capitalism abolished, and thereby the
system were done away with, the law
of whose existence is to keep produc-
tion down in order that prices may be
jacked up.

If "averages" or "per capitae," could
fill up pockets and deplete them, then
there would be neither pauper wage
slave nor gorged multimillionaire to
plague the souls of the statistician
manufacturers of prosperity.

KICKING AGAINST PRICKS.

The correctness of each of the shots,
in the volley of shots fired by Senator
Culberson of Texas on the 7th of this
month against Roosevelt, is the exact
measure of the size of the pricks that the
Culbersons are kicking against.

Correct is the charge that the Pres-
ident's permitting the Steel Corporation
to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron
Co. is "one more lawless act of the
President, who is sworn to uphold the
laws and punish those who violate
them."

Also correct is the charge that this
latest act of Roosevelt's is but an ex-
emplification of his main dogma that he
is absolutely "absolved from any legal
restraint whatever."

This is all true. But what does it
avail mentioning correctly the symp-
toms of pneumonia when the afflicted
patient is being persistently treated with
Blue Jay Gern Cure?

The Culbersons of this generation live
in an Age that has gone by, and they
are not the slightest inkling of the
nature of the Age they are now living
in.

A social system at the stage of dis-
solution has but one of two chances
before it—either fall into the chaos of
Anarchy, or fall into the hands of a
Despot. Either choice resolves itself into
"Lawlessness."

The American Commonwealth has

chosen the second choice.

For the last eight years, Lawlessness
has characterized the conduct of the
Federal Executive. Providentially the
Lawlessness is executed by a man so
exactly the opposite of McKinley in
character that the Lawlessness has not
been concealed.

The Culbersons are like men worship-
ing at the shrine of Jupiter after the
Jovian niche has been filled with some
other deity. The chords they touch are
unresponsive. Capitalism has cast its
democratic slough; it now figures in the
only skin that fits the economic season—
the Lawlessness of Despotism.

What Trust can find fault with this?
Not even the Gas Trust. Even the Gas
Trust may henceforth profit upon its
robber baron career with increased swing.
The moment that, not actual investments
but prices become the lawful basis
from which to compute a "reasonable
return," the robber barons' old or-
flame, "We charge all that the trade
will bear," acquires actual sanctity—
the sanctity of "law."

The kick that the Gas Trust has com-
ing is that it, and no other Trust, was

chosen to sugarcoat the pill for the
people's throat by disgorging a round
\$2,000,000 of loot.

The Culbersons but kick against
pricks.

WHY WE CAN'T.

In a recent otherwise interesting lecture,
Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of
Columbia, committed the blunder of
saying:

"Why should we not have a state of
affairs in which the economic situation
is socialistic control of big things, and
yet a broad field left for individuals to
prove, if they can, that they can produce
more economically as individuals than
the great public activities could produce?"

Why not? Because the plan is un-
thinkable, upon the premises.

Economical production implies mass
production; no one can to-day produce
economically individually. Economical
production implies division of labor; di-
vision of labor implies large numbers of
workers to be divided. Economical pro-
duction implies improved machinery; im-
proved machinery implies large forces to
handle and operate it. In short, as Prof.
Giddings elsewhere disclosed in his lecture,
by "individuals" he did not mean
"individuals" at all. What he meant
was "individual employers," men "per-
mitted to employ their fellow men."

Now, the only reason on earth an em-
ployer becomes an employer is to make
profits. He makes by withholding
from the workingmen whom he employs
a certain, usually the major part, of the
value produced by them.

Again, the sole object of establishing
Socialism is to ensure to the workers the
full value of what they produce. In the
Socialist republic not 18 per cent. or 75
or 95 per cent. of what a worker pro-
duces, but the whole 100 per cent. of the
social wealth he socially helps to create,
will be his inalienably.

This being the case, every worker re-
ceiving the 100 per cent. of the value of
his product, which among them will be
so foolish as to cease working for the
state, and go to work for a private em-
ployer whose only object in being an
employee is to give him less!

Prof. Giddings' "individuals" would be
left like potato-bugs without a potato-
plant in sight—with nobody to live on.

Again, the sole object of establishing
Socialism is to ensure to the workers the
full value of what they produce. In the
Socialist republic not 18 per cent. or 75
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his product, which

Correspondence

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

GOOD NEW YEAR'S START.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I herewith enclose stamp for a six months' sub. to the Weekly People. I can't send any better New Year's greeting than sub. to The People. As soon as "Bill" arrives with his "prosperity" and if he comes my way, I will invest \$3 in prepaid sub. cards.

The word prosperity is getting to be such a farce that working people are forgetting all about it, and they take things as a huge joke. So do I, for wherever I go and see how business is they laugh at me, for there is no business anywhere.

In the meantime, I keep on hammering away until the working class will give us a willing ear.

D. Rudnick.

La Salle, Ill., January 3.

THE PEOPLE A BEACON LIGHT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find \$1 as a renewal of my sub. for the Daily People. May The People grow and prosper and spread the light and truth in the future as in the past to the struggling masses of the world so that they may become educated politically as well as economically!

J. W.

Juniata, Pa., Dec. 30.

A "NEUTRAL" SAMPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I notice that the New York S. P. will hold a protest meeting against Judge Wright's decision in the Gompers and Co. case, the maximum sentence being twelve months of prison.

In view of the fact that these gentlemen of the S. P. always claim to be "neutral" in the matter of economic organizations, and in view of the further fact that the S. P. never held a protest meeting against the Nevada Judge's decision in the Preston and Smith case, the maximum sentence there being 300 months of prison, it goes to prove that those gentlemen are not so very "neutral" after all, but on the contrary, very, very partial indeed.

A. J. Francis.

New York, Jan. 1.

FACTS VERSUS FICTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the "Boston Traveler," December 19, '08, under the caption, "Destitution among poor," the Salvation Army officials say: "This winter will be the hardest for poor people of any in recent years. At the Christmas dinner scores of men, who had in the past given some of their earnings to the general holiday fund, came with baskets to be filled." The officials also said: "Among the well-to-do donors there had been a falling off in the number as well as in the size of the gifts." What a proof of "returning prosperity."

Dept. Secy. of the State Free Employment Bureau says: "The first ten days of December show 1,112 persons hunting for jobs, while the demand for help was 200." Thus we find there nearly four persons to each job, or 500 wage slaves out of 1,112 on their uppers. Prosperity for Big Bill and the infamous class of pirates which he represents.

Mrs. Frank W. Page, a teacher in the Cambridge public schools, charges the Boston public schools with upholding child labor, saying: "The children who made boxes were between nine and twelve years old, and the city had the boxes made there in order to save money."

The fact that there are 25,000 killed and 2,000,000 injured in the United States at their ordinary pursuits for a livelihood proves that capitalism spells murder.

In 1897, the Coffin Valve Co. employed 120 men; in 1908 they had only 60 and on Christmas eve they laid off about twenty. Then on December 28, they further reduced their force by ten men. Still the newspapers, the "Traveler," "Globe," "Post" and "American," are howling about the return of prosperity.

The Board of Health and the Boston Board of Aldermen are investigating the "Scavenger" contractors. These contractors remove the "swill" and ashes for the city of Boston. They hire "green" foreigners who can not speak one word of English for from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per week, with board and lodging. Their conditions are terrible; they eat and sleep in a place that a

self-respecting hog would disdain. They work from 80 to 100 hours per week notwithstanding that the contract calls for 8 hours a day.

The mayor, on January 1st, '09, will discharge 150 men and put \$50 on half time. This means more prosperity.

Men of the working class, unite on the political field as well as on the industrial field to emancipate yourselves from wage slavery. Don't let the pluguglies and sky pilots of your masters dish out the dope to you, "that Labor and Capital are brothers, with identical interests," because that dope is deadly to your class.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association have consolidated their interests. We must do as they do: unite. Join the Industrial Workers of the World on the Industrial field, and the Socialist Labor Party on the political field.

S. L. P.
Boston, Mass., December 30.

A UNITY PROPOSITION FROM THE TERRE HAUTE (IND.) S. P. LOCAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed resolution was adopted by our Local on Dec. 27, and is sent to you for publication.

D. D. Barrett.
Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 28.

[Enclosure.]

Resolved, That we of the International Socialist Party and a branch of our state party, known as Local Terre Haute, do desire to investigate the cause of disunity in the Socialist Labor elements, and if such can be ascertained we will do our utmost to signalize unity; and

Whereas, We learn we have two elements in the political field with the same forces of action and desiring to obtain the same goal (social industrial democracy); and

Whereas, We of this Socialist branch, desiring the solidarity of the labor elements on the political field, it behoves us to unite so as to obtain our final goal; thus recording our true Marrian doctrine, "Workers of the world, unite"; and be it further

Resolved, That if such resolutions are adopted by this body upon due action, we instruct our secretary to have a copy of the same printed and forwarded to our state secretary with instructions to have a copy of the same printed for the various branches of our state to be voted on for preparation and final action to unity, with an amendment that our state secretary be instructed to attach a copy of the previous questions brought up or spoken of at our last convention, so that the branches may be informed on the same and be prepared to know what to talk on.

OKLAHOMAN ANSWERS N. Y. S. P. MEMBER.

I.
New York City,
December 27, 1908.

D. B. Moore,
Dear Comrade,

In your letter of December 21st, to the Daily People, you claim that the policy of the Socialist party is to get votes. Are you against political action? The Socialist Labor Party is also trying to get votes. From the 27th of November, 1908, till election day, the Daily People had a large picture of a ballot on the first page, and a hand marking a cross under the Socialist Labor Party's emblem, with an inscription under it saying: "Vote this way." If that is not a vote catching plan I would like to know what is.

The organs of the Socialist party have supported both Industrial and Trade Unions in their struggles against capitalism.

Please send me information as to the National Convention voting against liberal immigration.

Fraternally yours,
Morris Geil.

II.
Granite, Okla.,
December 31, 1908.

Morris Geil,
New York City.

My Dear Comrade:

Your interesting communication of December 27 lies before me, and I hasten to reply. From the tenor of your remarks I feel constrained to believe that you were actuated by a desire to ascertain further information as to why I left the Socialist party.

Being a devout Socialist I have no inclination to deceive anyone relative to my recent withdrawal from the Socialist

Party. In the first place I have for some six months recognized the superior propaganda material of the Socialist Labor Party to that of the Socialist party. Of the two organizations I consider the Socialist Labor Party the more logical, representing, I think, more definitely and squarely the interest of the proletariat on the political field. On the fundamental issue of unionism the Party is sound to the core.

The Socialist party was not a scheme; it originated from a wrong conception of the labor or Socialist movement that political action is all-sufficient for the working class to achieve its own emancipation from wage slavery. For members to longer remain, who have the elements of soundness, can but have the effect to retard the "conditions that doom the false political structure to decline and fall." Now it stands to reason that a party, whose only weapon is the ballot, will combine all of its strength on the political field to the great neglect of the economic field; hence, we see such a party catering to the labor organizations, the farmer, and the middle class in order to get votes. Certainly I am not one that is against political action.

Of course the Socialist Labor Party is trying to get votes, but I have yet to learn when it ever sacrificed a principle in order to swell its strength at the ballot box. Have you ever heard of it?

I can't for the life of me see how a political party can sincerely support "both Industrial and Trade Unions in their struggles against capitalism," as you claim the Socialist party always does. The two forms of unions do not support each other, but, on the contrary, the craft unions are ever combatting industrial unionism. The two organizations have nothing in common. The A. F. of L. believes that the capitalist system is a correct system of society, and that it is to be the final order of society, while the industrial unionist is a Socialist and believes that the present system is not permanent, but that it must collapse, to be succeeded by a co-operative one.

I hope that I have made myself clear on the points touched upon in your letter. As I will likely receive many similar letters I deem it advisable to have the Daily and Weekly People publish this in its columns to save my answering personally all the letters that I may get from time to time.

In the June number of the International Socialist Review you will find the proceedings of the late Socialist party convention where you will read it adopted a resolution against liberal immigration as stated in my letter of December 21 to The People. If any other points are not clear to you command me.

Yours for the Proletariat,
D. B. Moore.

THERE'S A TURN IN THE LANE IN BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You will be glad to know S. L. P. principles are beginning to penetrate the "organized" workers. On Saturday we got them out with their banners to lead the unemployed of whom we have here 2,010 on register at present, the authorities up to now having found work for 250, although we have been at them since June to cope with the question. We induced the Trades Council to apply to the District Committee, Board of Guardians and Town Council, and they are sick of it all as we knew they would be. I now think it has put a fighting spirit in them.

Of course, we keep on to show their craft organizations are impotent, and I am glad to say some of their best men are beginning to perceive, and they follow our ideas that the only way to punish this ultra respectable Queen of Watering Places is to dam its responsibility, by bringing their fellow workers on to the public streets and so expose the hypocrisy of the show.

Official returns of pauperism of England and Wales show for London 31 per 1,000 inhabitants; Brighton, "Queen Empress City of the Sunny South" as she is dubbed, 43. The mayor's distress fund is dwindling as these figures show: 1906, £1,300; 1907, £220; 1908, £500. This year it does not touch £300. Add to this 3,000 pairs of boots beseeched for the children, the police old clothes fund going all the year, 1,000 tons to children by Salvation Army, all the benevolent clubs run by workers, a vast mass of public benevolence, yet all unable to cope with the distressed, and you have some idea of the state of this town and the complacent attitude of the well-to-do.

I tell the workers it is useless to complain; their work is to end the job.

I greatly appreciate that editorial in The People, the "In Class Struggle." It was an inspiration.

F. W. Sanderson.
Brighton, England, December 21.

CONDITIONS IN INDUSTRY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Conditions in the railroad industry around the center are not so good as they were in 1907; not so much freight is being transported now as there was

over a year ago.

Less labor is employed than a year ago. In 1907 there was one brakeman more on every crew; there were more tormen in the towers, more yard clerks, more longshoremen, more clerks and more coal handlers.

In the classified service wages remain the same. In the unclassified service there has been a cut down of wages. The labor of switchmen and switchtenders has been affected, wages being cut from \$2.65 per day to \$2.42.

Railroader.
Providence, R. I., December 27.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

I am working in the Keel gang at the Nelson Morris Packing House in this city. Last year wages were cut ten, fifteen and twenty-five cents daily per man below those of 1907. There are about 1,500 men employed in this plant. At the Swift and Armour packing houses wages were also cut. These houses employ between four and five thousand hands. A year ago there were from 5,000 to 6,000 at work.

H. Buckman.
E. St. Louis, Ill., January 3.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

In the year 1907 I was working as section foreman on the Great Northern, J. J. Hill's road in the following States: western Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and part of British Columbia. In 1908 I worked on the Northern Pacific between Butte and Spokane, and on the Washington and Northern road between Spokane and East Port, Idaho. At Troutdale, Oregon, I had laborers working for \$1.17 per day last year. In 1907 the same work was paid for at the rate of \$2 per day. Some get as low as \$1.13 a day. Around Kalispell, Mont., men in extra gangs received \$1.50 as late as June, 1908. In December, 1908, these same men got \$1.10.

F. G.
Doddson, Ore., December 28.

S. P. ER CAUGHT IN A STEEL TRAP.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I was in the neighborhood of the Garrick Theatre here last Sunday and I stepped in to see what was going on.

The high priest of the S. P. intellectuals holds forth in the theatre Sunday mornings. I saw comrade Roth selling the Weekly People in the lobby of the theatre and I went to help him. A smooth-faced individual came up to us and started a discussion. He said The People would be all right if it only quit roasting the Socialist party. Wasn't he an "innocent"?

I took up his charge and challenged him to show where The People published anything but facts. I told him it was the facts that hurt him. Then the fellow assailed De Leon as a disrupter. I called his attention to the fact that I had not mentioned individuals at the outset of the argument, and that I had thought I was talking to a full-grown man. He saw to his sorrow that he had "put his foot into it."

Next he took up I. W. W. matters and I put him straight. Then he abandoned that and said that the S. L. P. platform was utopian because it declared for the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I asked him to show me wherein the S. P. differed from the Democratic or the Populist party with their immediate demands which make for middle class reforms.

Meanwhile a crowd had gathered around us and left the theatre empty. My opponent felt himself "going" and gave up the argument.

I later found out that this fellow was one of the publishers of the "International Socialist Review." (Save the mark.)

When such "intellectuals" assume the work of publishing "Socialist" literature, we S. L. P. men should double our efforts to circulate the S. L. P. press. Mine for The People and the New York Labor News every time.

R.
Chicago, Ill., December 27.

LOCK THE SWITCHES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Now that the judge's decision has been handed down in the case of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, finding them guilty of contempt and sentencing them to imprisonment, it may not be amiss to delve deep into the plot, at least it has to me all the earmarks of a plot.

Entered into between all the presidents of the craft unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and the plutocratic class of the United States to sidetrack the workers and attempt to stampede them into the A. F. of L.

The evidence to me of such a plot consists of the following facts:

Unlawful acts of plutocratic class kidnapping Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and retaining them in jail with

out ball or trial for over a year. The S. L. P. then made things so hot for the plutocratic class and aroused such a spirit in the working class throughout the land that crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L. were disrupted and were forced to protest against such acts.

Then followed the successful attempt of the plutocratic class, aided by the A. F. of L. to capture the Western Federation of Miners and bring it in line with the present bulwark of capitalism against Socialism, the A. F. of L. by wiping out the I. W. W. local in Goldfield where our two comrades, Preston and Smith were unjustly convicted.

These two acts alone aided by the S. L. P. propaganda have had such an effect on the workers of this land as to alarm the capitalist class for their future safety, hence their counter move to offset the effect made on the minds of the workers and steer them into that safe and sane craft union movement under the banner of the A. F. of L.

Now what better plan could there be to do this than to convict three of the principal leaders of the A. F. of L. and have the capitalist papers throughout the land picture poor old Gompers with the tears running down his cheeks pleading that he had never consciously done anything wrong. The other two "leaders," Mitchell and Morrison, were stunned by the verdict. Then the very next day the same papers gave whole columns to expressions of regret and sympathy of all the presidents of the different craft unions throughout the land and devoted separate parts of other columns to Judge Parker, of New York State, stating that the law was unconstitutional. What a grand opportunity now for Taft to show his magnanimity and great love for labor by pardoning the three "labor leaders." What a prestige such action would give to the A. F. of L. and to craft unionism.

Let us get to work to knock this prestige out by pointing out the attitude of the capitalist class toward true leaders of the working class and towards traitors.

F. Hazelgrove.
London, Canada, December 27.

SCAPE-GOATING ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Before entering on the subject for the day, "Evidences of Evolution," in the Garrick Theater, Chicago, Sunday, December 27, 1908, Arthur Morris Lewis made some interesting statements:

There has lately been a good deal of criticism of my lectures on the ground that they are anti-religious and that they hurt the feelings of religious people. In the future I shall take care not to hurt the religious feelings of anybody, but shall insist on speaking the truth. Why I mention this to-day is because my lectures have been blamed for the decrease of the Socialist party vote in Chicago. Documents to this effect have been sent to every Socialist Local in America,

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

28 City Hall Place.

CANADIAN S. E. C.

National Secretary, Philip Courtney,

144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

(The Party's literary agency.)

28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party

announcements can go in that are

not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

REPORT OF NATIONAL OFFICE.

The financial report of the National

Secretary, from July 1, 1908, to Decem-

ber 30, 1908, is as follows:

Receipts:

By Dues Stamp	\$138.14
General Agitation Fund	288.58
National Campaign Fund	82.73
International Bureau Ass-	37.50
Supplies, stationery, etc.	25.89
Miscellaneous receipts	306.80
Total	\$1877.74

Expenditures:

To Salary, National Secretary	\$468.00
Printing, stationery, post-	
age, etc.	114.07
Agitation: Gillhaus, De	
Leon, Hogback, etc.	570.87
Supplies	70.52
Office Rent	185.00
Miscellaneous expenses	218.84
Daily People Loans	214.78
Total	\$1757.18

Recapitulation:

Total receipts	\$1877.74
Expenditures	1757.18

Balance on hand

\$120.56

Fraternally submitted,

Paul Augustine,

National Secretary.

Audited and found correct:

Henry Kuhn,

S. Winawer,

—Auditing Committee.

CANADIAN S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C. was held on December 20, at 67 Bathurst street. Bryce elected to chair. Absent: Martin, Nichol and Rodgers without excuse.

Minutes were adopted as read.

Correspondence—From Leach, of Montreal, in reference to supplies; the action of the National Secretary was endorsed. From Martin, Toronto, handed into Section London by Maxwell and ordered sent to N. E. C., referring to possibility of I. W. W. Local there securing De Leon. Secretary instructed to reply asking full information. From Section London asking N. E. C. to use funds on hand to aid in organizing the working class of Canada along industrial lines. Moved by Weitzel, seconded by Pearce, "that National Secretary write G. H. Chase asking full information." Carried.

Moved by Haselgrave, seconded by Pearce, "that National Secretary write Section London asking them to arrange a series of meetings during the winter for purpose of raising funds to aid the work of organization." Carried.

Moved by Haselgrave, seconded by Pearce, "that National Secretary write Section London asking them to arrange a series of meetings during the winter for purpose of raising funds to aid the work of organization." Carried.

Adjourned.

F. Haselgrave,

Recording Secretary.

The regular meeting of the N. E. C. of Canada was held on January 3 at 67 Bathurst street. Weitzel was elected to chair. Absent: Morrison, Nichol, and Rodgers without excuse.

Minutes were adopted as read.

Communications: From W. C. Borow of Berwick, N. B., asking information about the aims and progress of the S. L. P. Moved and seconded that National Secretary send him copy of our constitution. Weekly People, and some of our pamphlets. Carried. From Leach, of Montreal, in reference to the possibility of being able to place an organizer in the Canadian field permanently.

The matter of organizing plan was discussed and National Secretary was instructed to write to National Secretary of the S. L. P. of the United States asking full information as to available organizers for short tour in spring.

Pearce tendered his resignation on account of leaving the city; same accepted and Section London to be notified.

Adjourned.

F. Haselgrave,

Recording Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting held in Jersey City, January 10, 1909. Present: Schwenck, Gerold, Landgraf, McGarry, Tinfoff, Herrschaft and Hossack. Landgraf chairman.

Correspondence: From Plainfield, one dollar for Correspondence Bureau, and stating that February 28 is favored as date for holding State convention; from Newark favoring same date for convention and saying unable to help financially Correspondence Bureau; from J. Tery, Rutherford, \$2 for Weekly People subs, turned over to People office; from Elizabeth, request for speaker, attended to; from Atlantic City, Bayonne and Cranford, on routine matters.

Hossack and Schwenck, committee to canvas vote on N. E. C. member, reported election of R. Katz, to whom credential had been issued. Report accepted and committee discharged.

Peterson and Elizabeth both reported in favor of February 28th as convention date. Secretary instructed to issue call for State convention, to be held at Newark, Sunday, February 28, 10 a. m.; basis of Section representation to be one delegate for every five good standing members or major fraction thereof.

Owing to S. E. C.'s inability to raise the money, it was decided to discontinue paid secretarship feature of the Correspondence Bureau.

Section Passaic turned in campaign list No. 988, with one dollar collected; ordered sent to National Secretary. Section Essex turned in six lists with 55 cents collected, cash to follow. Branch No. 2, South Hudson reported having sent to National Secretary six lists, and 50 cents collected. Section Elizabeth (McGarry) handed in \$1.00 for Correspondence Bureau.

Adjourned.

Secretary.

MINNESOTA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the Minnesota S. L. P. met in regular session December 5, 1908, at 328 Edmund street, St. Paul, Minn., with N. J. Cikanek in the chair. Samuel Johnson, Thomas Doherty, H. Carstensen and N. J. Peterson absent.

Minutes of previous meeting read. Motion that they be laid over to next meeting and corrected. Carried.

The following communications were received: From Section St. Paul to Otto Olson regarding nomination of Herbert Johnson and Carl J. Smith for office of the State Secretary. From C. W. Brandborg, Henning, Minn. From Peter Riel, Organizer Section Minneapolis, regarding Section's inactivity during last national campaign. From Samuel Johnson, explaining his and H. Carstensen's absence from meeting. From P. Riel, Organizer Section Minneapolis, stating why required number of names were not obtained for petition for nomination of S. L. P. state ticket and national tickets.

Six votes were cast by Section Minneapolis for Herbert Johnson for state secretary.

C. J. Smith elected to investigate Section Minneapolis, reported that the Section had met. Motion to accept committee report as progress. Carried.

Motion to pay secretary of S. E. C. eleven cents for postal expense. Carried.

Motion that forty cents be appropriated to pay car fare for Minneapolis members. Carried.

Financial report: Balance on hand at close of previous meeting, \$29.59; income \$3 from Section St. Paul, for due stamps; expenses, fifty-one cents; balance in treasury, \$22.08.

Motion to adjourn; carried.

S. E. C. to meet again January 9, 1909.

W. E. McCue,
Recording Secretary.

WEEKLY PEOPLE BENEFIT IN ST. LOUIS.

Section St. Louis, Mo., of the Socialist Labor Party, will give a dance for the benefit of The People, the official organ of the Party. The dance will be held on SATURDAY evening, January 16, at 1717 South Broadway. August Gillhaus, National Organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, will make a short address.

On SUNDAY afternoon, January 17, Gillhaus will deliver a lecture at the same hall.

KEEP IN TRIM!

WITH

VERA-CASCARA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR

Habitual Constipation

AND

Torpil Liver

100 PILLS 25¢

SAY PAST-PAGE

H. L. BERGER-

CHEMIST & APOTHECARY

280 AVE. C. 28. 32. NEW YORK

OPERATING FUND.

Since last acknowledged \$12.00 was contributed to this Fund. We hope that the comrades throughout the country are not becoming lax in contributing to this, at the present time one of our main sources of income, and expect that the next acknowledgment will be more gratifying.

Geo. Miller, San Francisco, Cal. \$1.50

A. P. Anderson, Spokane, Wash. 1.00

Wm. P. Hainsworth, No. Andover, Mass. 1.00

A. Weinstock, Los Angeles, Cal. 1.00

Steve Bailey, Delta, Colo. 1.00

Section Lansing, Mich. 1.50

Ed. Lewis, Tutwilla, Wash. 1.00

Marxian Club, Ogden, Utah. 1.00

Holger Schmalzfuß, Pittsfield, Mass. 1.00

J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz. 2.00

Total 12.00

Previously acknowledged 3,419.23

Grand total 33,431.23

COLORADO S. E. C. REPORT.

The financial report of the Colorado S. E. C. of the S. L. P. shows on hand end of December, 1908, \$12.22 in general fund, \$15.51 in state organizer fund. During the month \$5 worth of Weekly People sub cards were purchased and \$5.50 was expended for free trial subscriptions.

In sending out its report for the last month of 1908, the Colorado S. E. C. wish to urge upon the members the necessity for increased activity in the new year.

So much could be done for the cause, with only little effort on the part of our members, if each and every one of us would but lend a hand and help push the work along. So let us consider the work before us, and the way to go about it.

First of all we have our press, it must be built up and assisted financially. We must get it into the hands of our fellow workers, wherever possible; and this must be our main effort in the coming year, to increase the circulation of the Weekly People in this state. Give out sample copies of the paper and try to get subscribers, or if you think advisable, send their names and addresses to us for a free trial sub. The Daily People is ever improving its reading matter and it is our honest opinion that if our members realized its educational value and the comfort and satisfaction it is to every day receive the Socialist news and read the splendid editorials and correspondence, not one of our members would ever be without the Daily. Each member of the S. E. C. is getting the Daily People.

Then there is our literature, the books and publications of the Labor News Company. Are we doing all we can to circulate them? Can you distribute some leaflets? If so, let us know how many and we will keep you supplied, without any cost to you.

Always have a leaflet with you—if it accomplishes no more, it will advertise our party and our press. And don't forget the State Organizer Fund. As soon as possible we must place an organizer or canvasser on the road, so let us be prepared. Can you spare a dime each month, a quarter, fifty cents or a dollar? EVERYBODY, NOW!

For the S. E. C.

Geo. Anderson, State Secretary.

Box 72, Montclair, Colo.

BUFFALO, ATTENTION!

Section Buffalo will hold a party and dance at Florence parlor, 527 Main street, on SATURDAY evening, January 10.

Sympathizers and friends are cordially invited, and the Entertainment Committee promises an unusually good time.

GILLHAUS TOUR WESTWARD.

Sections of the Socialist Labor Party will be notified by Gillhaus personally in advance of his arrival.

Indianapolis, Ind.

St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield, Ill.

Peoria, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Milwaukee, Wis.

St. Paul, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Spokane, Wash.

Seattle, Wash.

Paul Augustine,

National Secretary.

M. RUTHER, Manufacturer of Fine Cigars, Holyoke, Mass.

BUSINESS NOTES

Outside of conducting the regular winter lectures, active comrades will, we know, devote the remainder of their spare time to pushing the Party's literature, especially the Daily and Weekly People. Are you one of the activists? Every renewal neglected means a financial loss to our Press that must be made up in some other way, mainly through the Operating Fund.

Those sending in two or more during the two weeks ending January 6:

LABOR NEWS CO.

Owing to the taking of stock, we have been unable to analyze our sales as has been our custom. Nevertheless, a casual glance through the sales books reveals a few of the always-do-wells, whom it is a pleasure to set up as an example of what can be done:

Prepaid Cards:—
L. Abelson, New York, \$2.50; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., \$3.00; John Kircher, Cleveland, Ohio, \$2.00; Section Denver, Colo., \$7.00.

TICKETS (Admitting One) 25c. HAT CHECKS 10c.

Cinemograph Exhibition to follow Concert. Ball at 8 P. M.

Grand Concert